

Ex. # 1327

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Diplomatic Messages Sent by the Japanese Government
Between July 1 and Dec. 8, 1941 Telegram. p. 23

(Secret)

From: Batavia (Isizawa)
To: Tokyo
September 2, 1941
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Re the first part of Circular #261^a from Ambassador HONDA.

1. Conditioned by our military invasion of French Indo-China, it is a fact that the government of these islands has drastically stepped up their anti-Japanese tendencies and very evidently assumed an attitude of aid to China. This is evidenced by the unconvincing control exercised by the authorities here over the anti-Japanese editorials of the Chinese press, the solicitation of funds for the construction of military airplanes for Chungking among Chinese resident here, and their demand for suspension of publication of the Japanese-operated East India Daily News Chinese character edition, as well as the Malayan language magazine Sinarusuratan. However, on the other hand, in order that we may give a sufficiently clear picture of the situation, there is a small group of Chinese resident here whose anti-Japanese tendencies have slightly improved as a result of the activities of the government here. However, no sooner than they got the impression that these Chinese were coming slightly closer to us in feeling, it could be seen that they began to exercise their old tendencies on a still greater scale. Japanese who had good contacts with Chinese here were unmercifully exiled, and these Chinese friends were hauled unceremoniously to the police stations for questioning or possibly taken before the person in charge of Chinese affairs here. It has been anonymously reported that a statement has been made that they are in danger of their lives. Thus they have begun to hinder our schemes with regard to the Chinese with more and more determination.

2. Therefore, when an excellent opportunity presented itself, I deliberately took the occasion to exchange arguments on the Sino-Japanese incident with the Chief of the Far Eastern Section, RO^b, who is chiefly in charge, within the government circles, of the handling of the Chinese question. At that time, the fundamental points of his argument relating to the Chinese question here, I am giving below for your information.

(a) "I have lived in China many, many years. In addition, since my return to the Netherlands East Indies ten years ago, I have gradually come into repute in my handling of the Chinese question. I think I am pretty well aware of matters having to do with the Chinese, but the fact that Japan has set up the Nanking regime and is very anxious to overthrow the regime of CHIANG KAI-SHEK is, I think, extremely foolhardy and has

slight chance of success. I personally cannot condone Japan's effort to beguile the Chinese masses from CHIANG KAI-SHEK through the establishment of the Nanking Government made up of second-rate or worse individuals. There is no more logical course for Japan to follow in the settlement of the China incident than to reach a compromise with CHIANG KAI-SHEK. This is my firm belief.

(b) "Though it is said that there are practically no Chinese living here in the Netherlands East Indies who support the Nanking Government, this is actually no exaggeration. All Chinese here give their support to CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Furthermore, the Dutch Government recognizes the CHIANG regime, and because she does not recognize the Nanking regime, it can be clearly seen that the Netherlands Government entertains the same convictions.

(c) "WANG CHING-WEI, who heads the Nanking Government, is sold on the Asia doctrine. He advocates Sino-Japanese peace. His fundamental policy is the expulsion of the white man from East Asia. It is but natural that the Netherlands East Indies Government should oppose this theory. Therefore, the consequent reaction here is the decision to follow a course of seeing to it that the Chinese on these islands are not swept off their feet.

(d) "At the present time, martial law has been put into effect on these islands, and everything is on a wartime footing. The people are united, and in order that the Netherlands home government might be restored, they are ready to fight. The 1,500,000 Chinese resident here on these islands are an important and integral part of the society of the Netherlands Indies. Their well-being greatly affects the peace, order, and economic livelihood of all living on these islands. Therefore, the Netherlands Indies authorities have definitely decided to follow a policy of unequivocally crushing out political schemes from abroad directed toward the Chinese resident here."

3. Having said all this, I endeavored to refute him with all the strength that I could command. RO, however, would not be convinced and adamantly stuck to his statements. Not only is the situation like this, but recently the fact that the police strength on these islands has been greatly augmented has made it extremely difficult for us to carry on our schemes toward the Chinese residents here. As a consequence, the situation practically means that we can do nothing directly. Therefore, I would like to have our organs here for the manipulation of public opinion as well as those who work in the development of our schemes remain passive for a little while. For the time being, we are concentrating our efforts in the collection of intelligences having to do with the activities of Chinese here as well as other things.

4. Therefore, in the meantime, until we have securely brought French Indo-China and Thai within our sphere of influence, I think that it would be most propitious for us to strengthen our schemes with regard to the Chinese here. For this purpose I would like to have sent to these islands

influential persons in whom the Nanking Government has much confidence, who can command large numbers of followers among the Chinese here, who will have for their main objective the preaching of the doctrine that the Chinese and the Japanese are one, as well as set up organizations to influence Chinese opinion.

These men would have absolutely no relations with either this office or with Japanese persons but would meet in large and small groups and talk with influential Chinese as well as substantial individuals of that group here.

Please transmit this message to Ambassador HONDA in China and to other competent diplomatic officials to whom this information, in your good judgment, might be usable.

Army 21816

a Not available.

b ROFINCK

Trans. 9/4/41 (7)

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第七十九議會第一會議ニ提出セラレタル英珠灣共同委員會印
刷の中一九四一年七月一日ヨリ同年十二月八日迄ノ間ニ於テ
日本政府ヨリ發セラレタル傍交外交通牒

「秘」

發信：。バタヴィヤ（石垣）

受信：。東京

一九四一年／昭和十六年／九月二日

第九〇二號

本多大使ヨリノ同電第二六一號ノ第一部ニ關シテ、
(一)我軍ノ佛領印度支那進駐ニ依ル結果、南印諸島ノ
政府ガソノ反日的傾向ヲ益進シ、歴然タル支那援助
ノ態度ヲ採ル様ニナツタ事ハ事實チアル。之ハ當地
ノ其ノ筋ニヨリ、支那紙ノ反日的社説ニ加ヘラレテ
居ル擬ハシキコントロールニ依ツテモ、又當地支那
人間ニ於ケル重慶ノ爲ノ軍用飛行機建造ノ禁令募集、
又日本人駐留ノイースト・インデアン・デイリイ・
ニュース支那語版並ニマライ語版誌シナルセラタン／
ヤハオンヨハハ／ノ發行停止要求ニヨツテモ證據
立テラレテ居ル。
併シ全ク克明ニ狀勢ヲオモヘスル爲ニハ又他方ニ於

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テ、當地ニ於ケル政府ノ活動ノ結果、ソノ反日的傾向ガ少シ許リ改メラレタ小グループノ當地支那人民
智民ガアル事ヲ述ベネバナラス。併シ乍ラ、之等ノ
支那人ガ少シ許リ親日的ニナリカケテ來タト感シル
ヤ云ヤ、政府ハソノ舊傾向ニ戻リ、ソシテ前ニモ増
シテ大規模ニソノ傾向ヲ振ヒ始メタノデアル。當地
テ支那人ト提携シテ居タ日本人ハ、容赦ナク追放サ
レ、又之等支那ノ友人違ハ警察署ニ尋問ノ爲荒々シ
ク拘引サレルカ、或ハ當地支那問題責任者ノ前ニ逼
行サレタノデアル。彼等ノ生命ガ危険ニサラサレテ
キルトノ聲明ガナサレタト言フ噂ガ一役ニ傳ヘラレ
テ居ル。斯様ニ彼等ハ益々固イ決意ヲ以テ、我等ノ
支那人ニ對スル計畫ヲ妨害シ始メタ。

(二)故ニ、自分ハ千載一遇ノ機會ガ訪レタ時、政府内
ニ於テ支那問題處理ノ主ナ責任者デアル逕東部長ロ
ヒンクト日支聯繫ニ就テ討議ヲ受ハス機會ヲ、故意
ニツクツタノデアル。其ノ時ノ當地支那問題ニ關ス
ル彼ノ議論ノ要點ヲ以下此處ニ述ベテ貴下ノ耳ニ入
レヨウ。

(イ)「予ハ多年ニ亘ツテ支那ニ住シタ。ソシテ加
ルニ予ハ十年前ニ蘭領印度ニ歸ツテ來テ以來、支
那問題處理ニ付テ次第ニ名聲ヲ得ル様ニナツタ。
予ハ自分が支那人ニ關スル事情ニ非常ニ明ルイト

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考へて居ルガ、日本が南京政府ヲ樹立シ「蔣介石」
政府ヲ承認セント切望シテ居ル事實ハ、全ク暴虎
馮河ニシテ成功ノ見込皆無ニ近イト予ハ考へル。

予、佞人トシテモ、第二流又ハソレ以下ノ人物ニ
ヨツテ形成サレテ居ル南京政府樹立ニヨリ、支那
人衆ヲ「蔣介石」カラ驅シ誘ヒ寄セヨウトスル日
本ノ努力ハ怨スコトガ出来ナイ。日本ニ取ツテ支
那事變ヲ處理スル爲ニハ「蔣介石」トノ妥協ニ到
達スルノガ最も理性的ナ道路デアル。之が予ノ固
キ信念デアル。

(ロ)「當國領印度ニハ南京政府ヲ支持スル支那人ハ
殆ンド一人モ存在シテ居ナイト言ハレテ居ルガ、
コレハ實際誇張デハナイ。當地ノ全支那人ハ「蔣
介石」ヲ支持シテ居ル。更ニ和蘭政府モ蔣政府ヲ
認メテ居ル。ソシテ南京政府ヲ認メテ居ラヌ事ニ
ヨツテ、和蘭政府ガ同様ノ確信ヲ抱イテ居ル事が
ハツキリト分ル。

(ハ)「南京政府首班タル「汪精衛」ハ大亞細亞主義
ノ名ニ於テ身賣リヲシタノデアル。彼ハ日支和平
ヲ提唱シテ居ル。彼ノ根本政策ハ、東亞ヨリ白人
ヲ驅逐スルニアル。當國領印度政府ガ、斯カル理論
ニ反對スルノハ當然ナ事ト言フ他ハナイ。故ニ、
當地デハ必然的反應トシテ、印證島ノ支那人ノ
安定ガ破壊サレナイ様ニ注意スル方策ヲ取ルト言

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フ決定ガナサレルノデアル。

(三)「現在、之等諸島デハ軍法ガ實施サレ、萬事戰時體制下ニアル。人民ハ團結シテ居リ、本國和蘭政府ガ回復サレンガ爲ニ、彼等ハイツ何時タリトモ戦フ用意ガ出來テ居ル。一五〇萬ノ當地支那人居留民ハ、蘭領印度社會ノ重要ナ缺ク可カラザル部分ヲ成シテ居ル。彼等ノ福祉ハ蘭印諸島ノ全生活ノ平和、秩序、及ヒ經濟生計ノ上ニ大キナ影響ヲモタラシテ居ル。故ニ、蘭領印度當局ハ、當地支那居留民ニ對シテ國界カラ向ケラレタ政治的企圖ヲ、ハツキリト粉砕シ去ルト言フ政策ヲ取ル事ニ斷乎タル決意ヲナシタ。」

(三)以上彼ガ述べ終ルト、自分ハアラン限りノ努力ヲ以テ彼ヲ論駁セント努メタ。而シロヒンクハドウシテモ自分ノ言ヲ信ゼズ、他石ノ如ク彼ノ陳述ニ固執シテ離レナカツタ。狀勢ガ斯クノ如クデアルノミナラズ、更ニ、最近、蘭印諸島上ノ警察力ガ非常ニ増大サレタト言フ事實ガ、我々ノ當地支那人居留民ニ對スル計畫遂行ヲ極度ニ困難タラシメテ居ル。結局ノ所、今ノ狀勢デハ事實上、我々ハ何ニモ直接ニナス事ガ出來ナイ。

ソレ故、自分ハ我々ノ計畫ヲ進行サセル爲ニ領イテキル人達ノ活動並ニ當地ノ輿論操縱ノ爲メニ設ケラ

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レタ我々ノ機關ノ活動ヲ暫時受動的タラシメンコトヲ望ム。目下ノ處、我々ハ當地ノ支那人ノ活動其ノ他ノ事ニ關スル情報ノ蒐集ニ力ヲ集中シテ居ル。(四)故ニ、當分ノ間佛領印度支那及ビ泰國ヲ我が勢力圈内ニ確保スル迄、當地ノ支那人ニ對スル我々ノ計畫ヲ強化スルノガ最モ適當ダト考ヘテ居ル。此ノ目的ノ爲、支那人ノ輿論ヲ左右スル爲ニ組織ヲ設ケルト共ニ南京政府ノ信任厚ク、當地ノ支那人ノ間ノ多數ノ者ヲ支配スル事ガ出來、日支一體主義ヲ説ク事ヲソノ主ナ目的トスル所ノ、支那人有力者ヲ蘭印諸島ニ送ラレンコトヲ望ム。ソシテ之等ノ人々ガ當事務所又ハ日本人トモ絶對ニ無關係デ、唯當地ニ於テ大小ノグループニ會合シ、有力ナ支那人、並ビニ、グループノ富裕ナ人々ト會ツテ話ス事ヲ望ム。此ノ「メッセージ」ヲ支那ノ本多大使及ビ其ノ他此ノ情報ガ役立ツト貴下ガ判斷サレル外交諸官ニ傳達サレタイ。

陸軍二一八一六號